the ground—no windows—the collar beams a fewinches higher than my head, one end of the house
mirely open, and no floor but the earth (which was
rampled into a deep dust) except four or five boards
for the Judge to sit on. The building was about 15
feet long and about 15 wide. Yet in this simple
feet long and about 15 wide. Yet in this simple
feet long and about 15 wide. Yet in this simple
feet long and about 15 wide. Yet in this simple
feet long and about 15 wide. Yet in this simple
feet long and about 15 wide. Yet in this simple
feet long and about 16 wide. Yet in this simple
feet long and about 16 wide. Yet in this simple
feet long and about 16 wide. Yet in this simple
feet long and results
for the feet long and about 15 wide.

The simple simpl

THE FORREST DIVORCE CASE. Catharine N. Forrest vs. Edwin Forrest-Ed-

Catharine N. Forrest vs. Edwin Forrest. Edwin Forrest vs. Catharine N. Forrest.

SIPERIOR COURT—BEFORE JEDGE OARLEY.
TAERTY SEVENTA DAY... Monday, Jan. 19.
Catharine N. Forrest 4.1. Edwin Forrest Cathorine N. Forrest a.t. Edinin Forrest adventer charge.—Action for Divorce.—Continued Changer Smith, swort.—By Mr. Van B.—Resde in West Broadway: my occupation is the sait fish nade know Wm. M. Doty have done so about a of Syears. cannot say positively as to the time eave heard people speak against him and people for him: the general speech, I should say, was bad from the general speech about him I would believe him uses coath.

from the general speech about him I would be to the him dider oath.

Thomas G. Bertine, sworn - By Mr. Van B.—Am a butcher it market, have a sight acquaintance with Mr. Dot: have so for four orfive years, have heard coasicerable about the man, so to his general character, as far as out-coor speech, but little dependence. I suppose, could be piaced, supposed the general character is rather unfavorable.

Rabert Forsyth, sworn—By Mr. Van B.—Am an syster dealer, know Wim M. Doty, have done so four of live years, cannot say until since this case,

cover covery.

No. 1. Doty, have done so four or five years, cannot say, until since this case, have heard anything indifferent of him.

Be Mr. O'C.—From all I snew and heard of Mr. Doty, except since he has been examined here, i

Doty, except since he has been examined here, I would believe him on oath.

By Mr. Van B.—Since the trial I have heard some people speak favorable and some unfavorable.

Mrs. Frances H. Germains, sworn —By Mr. Van B.—
Reside at Troy, am a widow my husbands name was John P.; am a sister of Mrs. Deming: I was in this City in the fall of '48 and staved at my sixter.

City in the fall of '48, and stayed at my sister's, rs. Deming's.

Q.—Was your attention called at any time to any

thing at Mr Forrest's house?

A - Occ thee, I was about retiring, and saw a genteman with light complexion. do not know who it
was, with his arm round. Mrs. Forrest's shoulders: theman with fight completions of activations were to the window they were in that position about 5 minutes: it was between 11 and 12 o'clock at night, the lady had been pointed out to me as Mrs. Forrest, I had seen her in the garden, and had sies seen her in the library with Mr. Forrest, the lady went to the table and turned and the gentleman followed her, they remained in that poment of 5 minutes, and left the room, her face was then toward me and I saw her distinctly, by the gas light, which was over the table, they left the room together; the gentleman passed his arm round Mrs. Forrest's wast and they so left the room, the gentleman was not Mr. Forrest, Mr. Forrest was not in town, he was from town, playing an engagement, do not know where; when they moved round to the table I could also see the gentleman's face. I called the attention to it of Mr. and Mrs. Deming, I had sot looked but for a moment when I called them, they were in an adjoining room.

not tooked but for a moment when I called them, they were in an adjoining room.

Q.—Were you told who the gentleman was objected to by Mr. O'Conor. The Court said Mr. Deming could state. Mr. Van Buren said Mr. Deming in his testimony has stated it to be N. P. Willis. The Court thought that suffice that By Mr. O'C.—I was at my sixter's that time a year; it was the fail of the year, very seldom go to the theater; was not that fall, have seen Mr. Forrest on the stage once, between two and three years be-

theater, was not that fall, have seen Mr. Forrest on the stage once, between two and three years before this; it was my usual returning hour, a very little after 11. It was my returning hour. I knew Mr. F. was playing an engagement by the papers cannot say where, do not think I ever saw may other lady in that library, have only seen her younger sister, Viginia, as members of the family, besides Mrs. Forrest. Virginia, as members of the family, besides Mrs.

Forrest

Elizabeth Decomp, sween — By Mr. Van B.—My hus-

Fortest
Elizabeth Demong, swein — Eg tir, Van E.— My husband's name is Egbert Demong, resided is fail of 48 in Twenty-first st., where I am now; the garden fence of Mr. F.'s house cane against ours. Mrs. Germaine called myself and Mr. D. to see Mrs. For rest and a gentleman standing in the library; the gentleman was standing beside her with his arm thrown around her shoulders, their backs were toward me, they then charged their position and went round the table, which brought their faces directly toward me the gas-light was directly over the table, could then see their faces distinctly plain, as I previously could their backs and the position in which they stood, the lady was Mrs. Forrest, the gentleman was N. P. Willis.

By Mr. O'C.—Had never speken to Mrs. Forrest or to N. P. Willis, had often seen Mr. Willis before, never been in the same room, in company with him, have frequently seen him in the street have seen Mrs. Forrest's youngest sister, never seen any other female belonging to her family, never

have seen Mrs. Forrest's youngest sister, never seen any other female belonging to her family never saw two ladies at once in that library could very distinctly see into the library of an evening when the gas light was lit. There is a French window that opens to the piazza like a door, it was through that I saw them, the other window was also open; we have lived in the house we do nearly four years. I was first superneed tast Satorday.

By Mr. Von B.—Knew Mrs. Facrest by her being pointed out to me, and seeing her in the library with Mr. Forrest.

By Mr. O'C.—It was the fall of the year, cannot say which month, it was oned weather; we kept

By Mr. of the was the fail of the year, cannot say which month, it was coel weather; we kept our window closed.

Thus C. Smith, recalled.—By Mr. Van B.—Made the diagram here shown of house in 22d-st. [it was shown to the Jury]; when you stand in hall of third story you can have a full view of the hitchen stairs.

I had a conversation with Mrs. Forrest, in which the difficulty between Mr Forrest and Mr. Macready was mentioned, she said they did not disagree on that point, she agreed with Mr. F that the manner in which he had used Mr. Forrest he could not for selection.

in which he had used Mr. Forrest he could not for-give him, she agreed with Mr. Forrest in relation to it, except as to the tone of the card he issued at Philadelphia, it was in January, 1849, the January previous to the April of their separation; she said she thought the language of the card stronger than Think I heard of the intended separation in Janu-

ary. Mrs. Forrest hold me. (The witness said he was wrong as to the time, it was somewhere about March when they thought of starting again on the building at Font Bill, which had been covered up for the winter.) Mr. Forrest never speke to me about it.

By Mr. O'C.—The conversation as to Mr. Mac-ready was at the time she spoke to me of the sepa-ration, there is one fence dividing Mr. F's house in Twenty second-st, from Mr. Demings in Trenty-

Jurar-Should suppose it to be about 100 feet

from the rear of Mr. Forrest's bouse to the rear of Mr. Deming's house; the depth from 22d to 21st-st. is about 196 feet, of which the two houses occupy about 96 feet.

By the Court.—The line of vision from the center of the rear of Mr. Forrest's house to the nearest rear window of Mr. Deming's is an elevation of about 25 feet.

about 25 feet.

Geo. Roberts was called by Mr. Van B.-Witness

about \$5 feet.

Geo. Roberts was called by Mr. Van B.—Witness dd not answer.

Mr. Van B. said he would here rest, reserving the testimony of Dr. Gregory, of Connecticut, who promised to be here, and probably will.

Mr. O'C. read from page 235 of the printed book the adidawit of Chas H. French, in employ of Leeds, auctioneers, of Wall st. said on 2d Nov. 1849, Mr. F. purchased two sofas, and gave orders for them to be sent to his place in Westchester Co., which was done. (This is in reference to residence.)

Mr. O'C then offered to read the deposition of Mrs. Dickinson, by commission, wife of John Dickinson, who has testified. Mr. Van B. said they had sent in relation to the commission, but could get no account of the matter. The cause was, no doubt, the commission not having been executed by the parties to whom addressed. The person in the commission is Ferry, while the signature is Terry. Mr. O'C. contended it was the same party. Mr. Van B. said everything about the commission is of a character that it ought not to be admitted unless regular. It is irreconculable as to time and circumstances, and is in contrastetion to her husband and the other witnesses from these. Mr. O C. said that would be in their favor. As to the commission regular, as the established the correlation of the said precessary.

Mr. O'C thought the commission regular, as the estable to the one intended. Mr. Van B. objected. It is a exposition, the Court will see, in which the counse to defend at shoot days been present.

Mr. O'C thought it might be read, the name appears to be the one intended. Mr. Van B. objected. It is a exposition, the Court will see, in which the counsellor of ordefendant shoot days been present.

Mr. O'C did not now read it. Would read it, he said, perhaps, in the course of the morning.

Mr. O'C put in evidence four letters, being a continuation of Mr. F. to Mrs. F. to

Vour letter, inclosing one from Judge Coarad, came to had but aight. It has remained all this time at the Treath House. Last Saturday time the wreended description. Last Saturday time when the result in the enjoyment of its beauty you was not forgotten. I have made no engagement with the manager set to shortamy sugarement. I must first learn if I open at the sarly time proposed in Philadel; kins.
Lawson writes me that you have been suffering from sore throat, which I am enced my verry to keer. You do not take sufficient care of yourself.
How very apoly you nacked the wardrobe. Thanks my tax Kate, and believe me yours over and truly.

David Whitney has gone to Europe and his absence

Second : also Boston. Will leave here for New-York on Saturday. The dresses arrived, and all is

fork on Saturday. The dresses arrived, and an is tasht.

Third: supposed to be written Aug., 44—wish you to pack dresses for Lear and William Tell, &c., and tring them. It Jenet does not come from the country might leave house alone.

Fourth In 42—says received letter—glad she is going to see Mr. Phalon—would be glad to accompany her not withstanding his objection to going out a company. How wonderously devout you have been—go to church twice on Sundays. Instead of taughing at you, I say a men.

Fifth. Tremont House in 1819—Glad to hear she went to hear Rev. Dr. Dewey: how I miss you as I waik in the Park; in a few days more will have the pleature, &c.

Sixth From Rochester - Speaks of going to Buf-

The letters, as were the previous ones, were The letters, as were the previous ones, were considered in terms of much affection. Of course the above is merely mixing a few of the points.

Joseph Stoples, aworn—By Mr. O'C.—Knew Mr. Rushton, who kept under the Exchange at one time, he soilt from my firm, he commenced there, he took passession from us in April, 1844, he superintenced for us to 5th July 1844, and then purchased the whole establishment; think he left in 1848; this book will not show.

this book will not show.

Be Mr. Von B.—Mr. Rushton is now in Ohio, near Sandusky; remember Mr. Doty being with non there were ten or twelve employed there altogether. Joseph G. Dutcher, barkeeper, deceased—ansther, John Dollner, who was at Second Ward Hotel, think I have a pay-list, but not certain, do not know of any waiter that was there now in thown, will endeavor to ascertain.

Joines M. Sanderson, sworn—By Mr. O'C—Keep College Hotel know Wim M. Duty, have known him all of 8 years, have had some business to do with him the past year; do not recollect that I ever heard him spoken ill of; would have no hesitation to believe him under oath.

By Mr. Von B.—Have only known him as a general acquaintance, when I was at Philadelphia six or cight years ago, as one in the same line he used to call on me; during the last summer. I purchased a good deal of him, during the intermediate time I have met him in the street. Capt. Ca craft staid two or three weeks at my place last summer, have not alked any more about this case than other subjects it has been discussed a good deal at our house, talked with Capt. Caleraft about it the evening of the day he was first called; before the trial begun I took Mr. Forrest's side, have been swayed a good deal by the testimony, it is a thing I have not taken a great interest in, recollect you (Van B) breakfasting at our house, but do not recollect that I have a great interest in recollect you (Van B) breaktasting at our house, but do not recollect that I said anything on this subject. do not recollect that I have spoken against him as to his case, I have though the has a hard case, io not recollect that I have said anything as to his conduct in the case.

Dester C. Force, sworn—By Mr. O'C.—Reside at 291 Fast Broadway make steam boilers, made those for Mr. Doty's establishment, which he set up in the Bowery a rear or two ago; do not know that I

for Mr. Doty's establishment, which he set up in the Bowery a pear or two ago, do not know that I know Edward H. Quin may have seen him. If I did I never spoke anything to him against the gen-eral character of Mr. Doty. I put in the steam boiler for Mr. D. and am a creditor of his, first saw him at the Croton Hotel in 1816, have met with him ocsionally in 1816 never heard anything against a moral character or integrity should not estate to believe him under outn.

he share to believe him under oath.

By Mr. Vom. B.—Was transacting business principally as an agent at the time of putting the boilers in for Mr. Miller, he did not know anything about the transaction hereafter: two or three men were employed to put it up, and I paid them. I had no particular occasion to see him between 1846 and 1850; with one time in Nassau-street to look at a steamboiler, also on board Collins' steamer, also frequently at Thomson's, in Nassau-street. I do not consider Mr. Duty an acquaintance of mine, nor do I visit him.

By Mr. Vom B.—The boiler was put in on credit; begave a lien on it, to pay so much a month, after

I visit him.

By Mr. Van B.—The boiler was put in on credit, begave a lien on it, to pay so much a month. after the first month he said he would not be likely to encoceed, and for me to come and take it, but he wished it to remain a week or so longer, as he might fail a purchaser. I stil held a lien from the person be rold to and finally took out the boiler.

William M. Boty when he lived at Charleston anortly after his return from there to New-York I received a letter from him, think he had been living in Charleston more than a year before he returned to New-York, the letter was dated New-York, Jan. 21, 1814. that was all, Mr. O'C and, that was all interest to anybody, he seemed to be an nonest, upright mon, so far as all the dealings I had with him, never heard any one speak against him, would have no besitation to believe him underouth. By Mr. Van B.—He kept a bar-room and eating-house at Charleston—and there was a bowling salous in 1845 from Charleston, have been in Providence, Boston, and a good many places since then—my permanent residence is New-York—do not recollect any other places where I have been. I work here for myself, think Mrs. Doty left Charleston before her husband.

Mr. Van B asked witness if Mr. Doty lived with any other woman after Mrs. D. left.

The Court is sked if they were going to get up

any other woman after Mrs. D. left.
The Court asked if they were going to get up another case of adultery.

Christopher Hawkens, sworn—By Mr. O'C.—Am a rocer in Murray st.—Hawkens & Stewart; Mr. S. s not in the City, know David M. Hollister, never o my knowledge said anything to Mr. H. against be morality or character for truth and veracity of ar. Doty, I have known Mr. Doty two years ago he first ciths moved. sworn-By Mr. O'C -Am a

Mr. Doty: I have known Mr. Doty two years ago the first of this month.

Q.—Would you hesitate to believe him on oath?

Witness, after hesitation—Whether interested or not, would like to know what he swore to: think there are some things in which I should believe him under oath, particularly if his testimony appeared reasonable and credible.

Q.—nn Mr. Van H.—Suppose it was an unreasonable story, would you believe him?

A.—No, Sir.

A.—No, Sir.
Q.—What is his general character for truth and

A—1: is rather against him, Sir. Q—You speak of Mr. Hollister. did you say anything to any one?

A—As a man of Λ No. 1 for truth and veracity, 1

A—As a man of A No. 1 for truth and veracity, I have spoken against him.

Q—Would you believe him under oath where his interest and feelings were concerned?

A.—It would depend how much interest and feeling he would swear to.

Q—By Mr. O'C.—As to David M. Hollister, what is your opinion as to him?

A.—As to David M. Hollister, should speak of him as A No. 2. (A laugh?)

Q.—By Mr. O'C.—As to David M. Hollister, what is your opinion as to him?

A.—As to David M. Hollister, should speak of him as A No. 2. (A laugh)

John A. Brown, sworn—By Mr. O'C.—Have known Mr Doty a year or two: would not hesitate to believe him under oath.

By Mr. Van B.—Worked on a boat as ship joiner on the Broy line, in which he was engaged.

Hiram Nott, sworn—By Mr. O'C.—Know Wm. M. Doty: he commenced with me in 1817; was with me some time, a year or 15 months; never heard anything against his general character; would have no hesitation in believing him under oath.

By Mr. Van B.—Do not recollect hearing him spoken of much. Mr. Thompson asked me about him in reference to a place he had to let; paid him a small balance afterward. saw him on board a Troy boat once or twice, and at a restaurant in Pine-st. am now in the lime business; all I have heard about Mr. Doty is, people he owed would come and speak about it and ask me if I could secure the debt; used to joke them sometimes, and ask them what they would take for the debt; never bought any; never heard him spoken of as a talking, blowing man.

George O. Tapper, sworn—By Mr. O'C.—Have known Mr. Doty since 1815. I am not now in the Troy line, my brother is agent: Mr. Doty has been in the employment for a year or two. I am acquamited with his general character partially. will say I am acquamited with his benefal character partially. Will say I am acquamited with him to believe him on oath.

By Mr. Van B.—I boarded at the Croton Hotel in 1815, when he was steward there; have known him acquamited with him season in solrees, have never heard him spoken significant him one season in solrees, have never heard him spoken significant him one season in solrees, have never heard him spoken significant to believe him under oath. First became acquainted with him the sightest respect.

Estimate Parker, sworn—By Mr. O'C.—Is a poulityman. Washington market, been acquanted with him one season in solrees, have never heard him spoken signing him particularly, only he said

m away. Charles King, sworn-By Mr. O'C.-Is President of olumina College know Professor Hackley, he is Philadelphia—been so since night before Christ-ias, on account of the illness of his wife; know it

mas, on account of the illness of his wife; know it by a letter from him.

William Allen, sworn—By Mr. O'C.—Attorney attaw, know Mr. Doty; have done so since fall of 1859 think his general character good, would not hesitate to believe him under oath.

By Mr. Van B.—My acquaintance commenced with him by fiving in a part of his house in 1830 and '31, have known nothing of him myself since, except that I met him is the street; believe my people have visited him once or twice since, have heard them speak about him, that is all; have never heard his character questioned.

John Harris, sworn—By Mr. O'Connor—Is a butcher in Washington Market; been so since 1846; have never heard anything against his general character; would believe him under oath.

By Mr Van B.—He called at the market to trade with me when he was steward of the Croton Hotel, and also since he has been going on the boat, that is all.

Meses G. Kops, sworn—By Mr. O'c.—Is batcher in Washington Market, have known Mr. Doty five or six years, have never heard anything against his general character, would not hesitate to believe him By Mr. Van B.—Knew him when he came to the arket to buy, that is all, may have met him in the

Jacob Brinkeroff, sworn—By Mr. O'C.—Resided in 1848 at No. 626 Houston-st., where I do now it is next door to the one occupied by Caroline Ingersoil; she came there the same year I did. [Objected to as being a branch closed, and ruled out.] The witness wished to say he is not a volunteer, did not know the parties, and did not know what he was supposed for

and for James W. Hale, sworn-Ry Mr O'C -'s in the for-arding express business, been acquinted with

Mr. Doty six or seven years, never heard his charactor spoken of , would have no hesitation to believe hits under oath.

Van H. - Knew bins in different situations can him as stewart at the Revere House, Boston, e Croton Hotel, and also as being stewart of one

of the European steamers.

Charles Suift, sworn-By Mr. O'C.—Reside at No. 555. Houston-st. business, restaurant, know Wm. Doty and David S. Hollister, think I was spoken of by Mr. H. as to Mr. Doty, regarding the restaurant in the Fowery, did not say anthing to Mr. Hollister against the moral character of Mr. Doty, have been suited by the moral character of Mr. Doty, have have been seen as the moral character of Mr. Doty have been seen as the moral character of Mr. Doty have been seen as the moral character of Mr. Doty have been seen as the moral character of Mr. Doty have been seen as the moral character of Mr. Doty have been seen as the moral character of Mr. Doty have been seen as the moral character of Mr. Doty have been seen as the moral character of Mr. Doty have been seen as the moral character of Mr. Doty have the moral character of Mr. Doty spanish the moral character with 100 y have frown him since 1846 supposed I knew his general character before what was said lately; before that, would say his general character was good, would not hesitate to believe him under oath, my father is Tooms Swift, residing now in Dutchess.

Tromas Swift residing now in Dutchess.

By Mr. Van B.—Mr. D. has worked for me two or three times, and I let him the dining part of my same he had it for a month or so. I took it again locn: he hed it for a month or so. I took it because I thick he could not make it go: employed by myself and Mr. Thompson as in Pire-st. he took, for a short time, the pla an that was sick, he afterward was with me at y place in Nassau st. he afterward went for musel in the Bowery, have not heard him spoken nich of since; don't think I ever said he was a

nder oath.

Ry Mr. Van B - Knew him by sceing h

under eath.

By Mr. Van B.—Knew him by seeing him come into the market, and also on board the boat; have deaft with him; know him no other way.

Stephen A. Purce, sworn—By Mr. O'C.—Am in the iron safe business, have known Mr. Wm. M. Daty twelve years: his general character is good, would have no hesitation to believe him under oath.

By Mr. Van B.—Have met him frequently in the street and at his house. Mr. D. kept the Pavilion Hotel at Charleston, when I was there, I understood he was partner: I was there one winter, in 1840 and '41, attending to the cotton pressing business. I lived in Bosion, was in the crockery-ware business, which was my original business, was there in the anction business, another time was agent for the Bavarian Ale Company, and also sold wine and liquors; am married, my wife is at Bridgewater, Mara, where she has been two years never knew and thing against Mr. Doty in Charleston: I board with Mrs. Shankland in Chambers st., never heard are tang against Mr. Doty here.

Mm. M. Doty, recalled—By Mr. O'C.—I have meant by looking at my book, to see very near the tang et came from Charleston, the last receipt I took in Charleston, was outed Jan 3, 1814, and left a day or wo alterward, went to the Pavilion Hotel in Charleston in 1840, and went into business in 1841.

ortwo afterward; went to the Pavilion Hotel Charleston in 1840, and went into business in 1841 was in Charleston the whole of 1843, it was after come back that I went with Mr. Rushton, I went

the receipt shown I got from him.

Mr. Van B. did not know the object of the testi

Mr. Van B did not know the object of the testi-meny, unless to show what they have already shown that what he said as to going in the steam-hoat Abany to Troy in 1813, was nature. Mr. O'C. said the object was to show that it was in 1814 instead of 1813. The facts that he spoke of, they wished to show were correct—that he kept with Mr. Rushton at the time, resided in McDongal-st, &c.

st. &c.

The Court said it was evident that if the facts were as stated by Mr. D., on board the Albany, it must have been another year.

Mr. O'C. read the receipt dated December, 1844; also read a receipt witness said was for rent for his mother and two sisters, who came to New-York; the witness also stated that on looking at the book he was mistaken when he said 1843, it must have been the summer after he came from Charleston. he was mistaken when he said 1843, it must have been the summer after he came from Charleston. By Mr Van B.—The receipt at Charleston is for \$2, as received on account, from Mrs. T. M. Doty, it distributes in my wife's name. [The witness wished to explain, but Mr. Van B. objected.] The receipt coes hot state what it was for, my wife was not there at the time; should think she had let for New-York three months before; gambling was not allowed at the place. I had to Charleston; there were two colored girls hied with me named Julia, wrote to one of them a short time since for a bird! left there; did not send her a bird or any other present; do not know the steward of the steamer Northerner; do not remember such a boat, there might have been one; have heard of a black man named Cowes; the last time I saw him he was man named Cowes: the last time I saw him he was pointed out to me in Warren-st., as the steward of the steamer Georgia; did not send, to my recollec-tion, a bird, or any other present, to Julia by him, nor received, as I recollect, a letter from her; think if I had I should have recollected, the time to write her a second time to my recollection. I was not aware that Julia had any husband nor any child as

Mr. Longstreet was called, but no answer.
Mr. O'C, as to points of Mr. Longstreet was called, but no answer.

Mr. O'C, as to points of law said, when the issues in this case were framed, the code was that the Judge might send the whole of a case in divorce, or nexts of it.

Judge might send the whole of a case in divorce, or nexts of it.

Judge might send the whole of a case in divorce, or nexts of it.

Judge might send the whole of a case in divorce, or nexts of it.

Judge might send the work of the court. There has since been a slight alteration in the law, by which divorce come under the general law to be tried by a Jury; and he thinks the Jury ought new to pass upon the whole question, including anomal of alimony; and he would like to ofer some little evidence as to the value of Mr. F's estate.

Mr. O'C read from the Amended Code of 1851, in which divorces must be tried by a jury unless waived or reference ordered. Divorces, in the law, poming under the general issue of Trial by Fact. He has no objection, however, if an arrangement by which to leave it as was before, and the Court to fill up on the finding of the Jury.

Mr. Van B. said the idea was perfectly-new to them, but they have no objection to the plan pro-

them, but they have no objection to the plan pro-posed. As the issues were framed with great care by the counsel the new law was by this means over-

oked.

The Judge said it was something new to him. He did not know there was any new rule. If the gentlemen agree to it there does not appear to be any

Mr. O'C. said when the issues were framed, the were according to the law then. The new law is 252 and 257 of Voorhies Code. He has doubts if the Jury should not be required to pass upon the

hole question. The Judge said if both gentlemen agree to an arrangement, there might be no objection. Some-thing is said in the complaint and answer as to the value of Mr. F.'s estate. The question better be

value of Mr. F.'s estate. The question better we felt over till to morrow.

Mr. O'C, wished to have the testimony of Mr. Rich to show that Mr. Doty hired of him, which was admitted also wished to show, by Mr. Longstreet owner of the house in 16th-st, that the door was no

finished for a fortnight. This, and the point above, being reserved, Mr. O'C. said they rested. Mr. Van B. then wished to show testimony as to Mr. Forrest in 1844, the time Mr. Doty said he went up river.

James Lawron, sworn-By Mr. Van B. - Where was
Mr. Forrest in June, 1844

A - in St. Louis
O. - Was he here any time in June, 1844

A.-No, Sir.
Q.-Was he here any time before the Ph July.

A = No, Sir. Witness looked at a book; the memoranda ar Witness looked at a book; the memoranda are mire. Forcests handwriting; she was with him. Mr. Van Buren read from the book, which was a journal allowed to have been written by Mrs. Forcest, dated St. Louis, and giving the names of the performances and the amounts of receipts each day, except Sunday from June 10 to June 20. 1844—next July 1, dated Detroit—from 4th to 184n July at Buffalo—previous to 16th June, 23d April at Lexington, 2d May at Cincinnati, and 27th May at Assividie Mr. O'C, admitted that Mr. and Mrs. Forcest returned to the City from the West 17th July, 1844.

(Mr. Dott, in his testimony, stated he went up

Mr Boty, in his testimony, stated he went up river the last of June and beginning of July.
Mr. O'C. said they would admit that Mr. Forrest returned to New-York on 17th July, 184, but that did not affect the testimony as to the matters stated.
A letter dated 28th June was shown to wilmess and

A letter dead sent and was sawn to was sent the recognized by him.

Mr. Lawson was asked as to the position of the solus in the drawing room.—Has seen them at the sole of the fire place, also between the front windows and against the dining-room door; did not recollect whether saw either of them at side of recess after the solution of the solution

whether saw either of them at side of recess after furnaces were put in recollected the large Spanish pictures placed there, but his impression was, the soft could be placed there notwithstanding them.

Edmand Eddy, worm—Mr. O'Conor asked what was intended by this witness! Mr. Van Buren said he wished to know that Mr. Jamieson was in Albany a considerable time last March, and was in Rochester, and about bark and forth, so that he could have been executed. The Court would not allow the een examined. The Court would not allow the estimony to be gone into, nor to allow Mr. O'Conor a show, as he offered, that Mr. Jameson promised

to be here at the trial.

Dr. Quackenbosh, sworn.—Mr. Van Buren, in answer to a question of Mr. O'Conor, said he wished to show that Miss Clifton was sick for several months in 1841.

Wifness—Know Miss Clifton; was her physician

Miners—Know Miss Clifton; was her physician from 1892 to the time of her leaving the City to go South; she was married in 1845, and left in the fail; returned in 1846, and deed 23d Nov. 1847, at New-Orleans, from April 26, 1844, to Sept 19, following, she was sick in this city, confined to her room, and most of the time in bed. I know the fact from an excellent recollection of dates, and my own account book, which I had in Court on Saturday, but have it not to-day. I have a charge against her for a visit on 10th Sept., and daily from that time back to 26th April; I left the book in my earnage when I returned from Court on Saturday, and it it is lost. I am enceavering to find it. I have examined it very frequently; examined it when I understood Mr. Doty had made a mistake in saying it was 1843 and that it was 1841, there have been other things taken from my gig—whips, dec. I was subpensed here by Howland & Chare, do not know whother or not they are plaintiff's attorneys.

plaintiff's attorneys.

By a Intro.—', was not out of the City in 1844.

physicians are obliged to attend in the City.

By Mr. O'.—I never had but one subpers. I mentioned by a gentleman that Miss Cufton was afficied.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

SUPREME COURT-Special . Term - Be-SCPREME Count—Special Term—Before Judge Rooseveit—Decisions.—Samuel
Ready agt. Jas. H. Stewart—Same and another agt.
same.—The parties are residents of Maryland. The
Court held in the case that there is nothing in the
statute or the code to preclude a non-resident from
the benefit of attachment against the property of
another non-resident, or any other remedy to which
a resident is entitled, and this although the desimay be contracted in another State. Judgment accordingly.

may be contracted in another State. Judgment ac cordingly

Anderson agt. The Mayor, &c.—The Plaintiff paid, under profest, an assessment on lots in Eighth-ar, and brings suit to recover back the amount on the ground of irregularity in laying the assessment, principally in not having been signed by the whole of the assessors. Demurrer was put in by H. E. Davies, Esq. Coursel of the Corporation.

The Court heid that an assessment for local improvements is against the owner as well as against the land benefited, and that an irregularity in laying or in collecting the assessment does not destroy the original debt or lien. Judgment for defendant on demurrer.

demurrer.

demarter.

Ingersoil agt. Ingersoil - Divorce withheld, and order to show cause why decree of divorce should not be entered none pro time.

CIRCUIT COURT-Before Judge Edwards. CIRCUIT COURT— Defore Judge Edwards,

-Trustees of the Boptist Church of Brookign against the Brookign Fire Insurance Company—To recover on a policy of \$5,000 on the Church, situated in Nassaust, Brookign, which was burnt. There had been a running policy, and the question is if there had been a renewal of the policy. The case is on.

Alex Lemanne against Julien Gauton—By a manufacturer of putent leather, residing in Paris, to re-

cover causages for alleged infringement of plaintiff's trade-mark, to the "Lemoine" calf-skin leather. Versiet for plaintiff 6 cents, which entitles him to

WILLIAMSBURGH ITEMS.

WILLIAMSBURGH SECOND WARD SCHOOL TATISTICS.-The following facts in relation to the different schools in the Second Ward of our young sister city, will be interesting to every friend of Free

The main school building is a new three-story building most beautifully arranged and furnished with curtains for partitions which roll up when it is desirable to throw all of the class rooms into one single hall for examinations or singing, which is very efficiently taught. In this building, the lower story is devoted to the Primary Department, with 475 pupils under the care of Mrs. Helen M. Waite, Principal, with six assistant teachers. This school is in excellent condition. The grounds are extensive, being about 150x150, with an excellent location The second floor is devoted to the Girls' Department, with \$25 pupils, under the direction of Miss E. S. Bodwell, with four assistant teachers.

A private examination of the various classes proved most conclusively that this department must take rank with our first City schools, while the exercises in drawing and penmanship were very good The third floor is used for the Boys' Department, with 242 pupils, under the charge of H. D. Woodworth, principal, with one male and five temale teachers. The condition of the classes here was excellent, and a promptness in several branches was exhibited that gave evidence of thofough training. The drawing class was better than any similar class we have ever seen in the schools of New York, with the exception of the Free Academy. There are three Primary Schools in different parts of the Ward. No. 1, located at the corner of North Sixth-st. near First-st., with 175 pupils, under the direction of Miss S. Cook, with three junior teachers. The classes here are well taught. Primary No 2, in North Third-st. near Second st., has an attendance of 170 pupils, under the care of Miss Halen McMahon and three assistants. This is a destrable school. Primary No. 3, is being rebuilt at the corner of North First-st. near Fourth-st. Primary No. 4, at the corner of Finth and North First-st. has 19% pupils, under the care of Miss A. B. Smith, principal, with two assistant teachers. Taere are 23 teachers in the schools of the Ward, of whom are 23 teachers in the schools of the Ward, of whom 2 are male and 31 femans. 2 tendance on Friday last, 1,412; on Register, 1,523

KOSSUTH AT HARRISBURGH.

KOSSUTH'S SPEECH BEFORE THE PEOPLE Delivered at the Court-House in Harrishurg, Pa., on Friday, the 16th inst.

At half-past 5 o'clock, Kossuth entered the Court-House, which was crowded with citi zens. He was introduced to the audience by Mr. Ayres, and received with three hearty cheers

KOSSUTH'S SPEECH. Gentlemen: I feel extremely gratified that the people of Harrisburg were so kind as to af ford to me the immediate opportunity to thank them, face to face and heart to heart, for their generous

sympathy-that noble quality of free men. Gentlemen, often have I told it to grave States men, conspicuous by the power of intellect and the earnestness of wisdom, that the very instinct of the people is always in advance to feel what is just and what is wrong; because the instinct of a people brought up in the nursery of freedom is like the conscience of man, which speaks more truth in one single heave of the breast than all the cold calculation of a scholar can find out in the reflection of

week. [Applause] It is, therefore, I say, that not the high intellectual power of some lew who rise to the top of human

power of some few who rise to the top of human glory, but the instinct of the people, is the revelution of manhand's divine origin. The people !—that is the rock upon which the bold waves of tyranny break. The people !—that is the rock upon which the church of inperty can be built so high—so lofty—so proud—as to shelter, under its glorious dome, all the nations of the earth. [Applause.]

Gentlemen, I am an numble individual, rather embarrassed than flattered, by seeing my haine waffel over the waves of public attention. I am an humble, unpretending son of my country, neither amountous or any fame, nor aspiring to any distinction. I was not cradled in the veivet cushions of wealth, but in the arms of a poor, affectionate mother, whom, a month ago, the tyrant of Austria skilled, breaking her heart by the persecution of my sisters. Well, my heart is overflowing with grief, and grief, is not eloquent, you know, but I see the spirit of my poor

a month ago, the tyrant of Austria, killed, breaking her heart by the persecution of my sisters. Well my heart isoverdowing with grief, and grief is not eloquent, you know but I see the spirit of my poor mother smiling on me from Heaven, and telling me, by her tender, motherly looks—" Never mind, my son go on for thy country; go on for humanity, the people of the great Republic of the New World, scherous like the virgm nature of America, and free, like the mountain air of the Alleghanies—the people will support thee; and strong by its aid, and strong by thy own people's love, thou wilt yet raise the standard of freecom, backed by the spirit of Washington, over the ruins of failen despotism. [Great sephane]

So the spirit of my departed mother calls to me from above, and I will go on, relying on God—relying on the justice of my cause, relying on my people, relying on this good sword, grasping the sword at his side)—the grit of an American citizen. [Applause] And relying on your generous support—on the support of the people of the United States, noaring boid and high on the wings of the inspiration of its poble influence, his the eagle of your tenner, which bears upon its wing the giorious starts of your country which will soon become the sun of humanity, spreading its warming beams through the chilled hearts of downtrodeen nations. [Applause.]

Excuse me, gentlemen, the emotion of my heart overcame the logic of my min1, and i lost the threat of my thoughts. Never mind, it is the heart which ishould speak when it is listened to by the heart of a people like you. [Applause.] well, let me see—yes, I was asying that I am an humblo son of my people, without any precious on to whatever glory at all. And smill, I have accomplished great things, so two emperors had to conspire with all the forces of their dynamy to arrest for a moment what it was my duty to do, and what I hope vet to accomplish. I find a smy people engaged heavity upon us, and that heart which beats in the breast of say people. [Applause.]

And do you k

stop, and falter, and look, and flungary's pittered them: "Brethren, wishow is value.

with the gout in 1844, she had in June, 1844, one of the most severe attacks of it I ever knew, and it went to her stomach, causing severe "vomiting for five nights and four days.

Mr Van Buren said they would here close, and the testimony rested on both sides, except asking the question as to the parating at 16th-st, and the point as to whether the Jury, in the event of finding against Mr F, should pass upon alimony.

Adjourned to this forenoon

You to know from your instinct, when the wisdom of the wise is at a loss, what to advise. Such and such is the case. God will be with us because our cause is just. Shall we defend ourselves, or shall we yield to oppression." And the people answered will not yield. Plant your tri-color standard and lead us on. We will oblew, and fight, and de, but never will we yield." [Applause.]

And so he went on, and "the unnamed demigods" of the rescale foreign.

will follow, and fight, and die, but never will we yield." (Applause.)

And so he went on, and "the unnamed demigods" of the people fought like heroes, and died with a simile on their lips, and tyranny trembled, and the purple seat of despotisinquaked. [Applause.] Then came flussia and treaton—and I am an exile, and my country is fettered with heavy chains. That is my slory, and that is all I can teil for the past. But we are not brokes, and once more I will lead on my people, and my people will follow me. In the high face of heaven to fight over the buttle for freedom once more. (Great applause.) But we would have fair play, and we would have something sharper than our rails to fight with for fatherland and numurity. There is my cause. You want no lecture on this subject. You know it by heart. It is there in your heart, written with birning letters by God himself, who made you generous by making you free. (Applause)

plause 1 I have only to say, God bless you people of Har-

her me for my people's sake. It is worthy of your brotherly love. And let me hope that you will leave the Hell with this resolution. "We will help that man for his country's soke. We are happy because we are free. We will help his people to become free as we are, because we love our neighbor as our Saviour raught in to love."

Kossult then urged upon the citizens the formation of associations of the friends of Hungary, the plan of which had been already sing; sted and published in this City. This plan would help, in the most efficient magner, the cause of Hungary. Then, in cortclusion, he sais. That is my hope. I will remember you as long as I live, and I will teach my people to include your name in its daily prayer to God. The Lord bless you and your country forever.

Remember our sufferings; be conscious of your country's power, and speak and act as becomes a sovereign people. And remember the poor exiled fluingarian who, from the very heart of his heart, bids you farewell, asking you with the confidence of a brother overwhelmed with sufferings and with country, is form associations of Friends of Hungary, and your names will be recorded in the very heart of the manner of the property of the country of the property and the property of and your names will be recorded in the very heart of my people, from generation to generation; your names will be reported in the golden book of the arrais of Hungarian independence, and of the free-dom of all nations. God bless you. [Great ap-plainse, and three cheers for Hungary and inter-

At the close of the speech Kossath left the House, and the audience remained to take preparatory steps for organizing an association of friends of

KOSSUTH'S SPEECH

AT THE LEGISLATIVE BANQUET.

The following is the Speech delivered by Kossern at the Banquet given him by the Members of the Pennsylvania Legislature and others, at Herr's Hotel, in Harrisburg, Pa., on Friday evening, Jan. 16. Gov. Johnston presiding :

KOSSUTH'S SPEECH.

GENTLEMEN: The daily opportunity of addressing public assemblies affords me scarcely a moment for reflection. The continual exertion of my days, and the cares of my sleepless nights, have worn out my strength. The restless excitement of my soul has shaken my frame, like as the captive lion shakes his iron cage, and domestic griefs have troubled the serenity of my mind, peculiar to the resolute conviction of martyrs, but also indispensable to

I want some time to recover from the new blow which makes the heart of the son bleed, while the tongue of the patriot has to plead where the approbation of the listening tribunal is the condition of success. Indeed, my case is hard. I never had any eloquence but that of principles, so simple because so true, and that of sincere feelings finding their way to the heart, because they come from the heart, and meeting an echo in virtuous hearts, like the simple whispers of a limpid well in the breast of nature's happy son. But the limpid well of my feelings is troubled by an impious tyrant's hand. Excuse me for sharing the common frailty of men, and do not expect eloquence from me. I want some time to recover from the new blow

cuse me for sharing the common frailty of men, and do not expect eloqueure from me.

I cannot—indeed, I cannot be eloquent, and to what purpose is eloquence here! Have you not anticipated my wishes! You have. Have you not soing on to action as generous men do who are conscious of their power and of their aim! You are. Well, to what purpose, then, is eloquence here! I have nothing to ask from you. I have nothing to grasp or the habe, that of an off and the sandalance, mean ment of words.

ment of words.

Well, I bug, therefore, your induigence for the dry combination of some facts which, perhaps, may contribute to strengthen that conviction in the public opinion, that the people of the United States, in bestowing its sympathy upon my cause, does not suppose it a dead cause, but one which has a life, and

pose it a dead cause, but one which has a free, and whose success is rationally sure. Let me before all cast a glance at the enemy. And let those imposed upon by the attitude of despotism, in 1852, consider how much stronger it was in 1849.

France was lunted by Louis Philippe's politics of peace at any price into apathy. There was a faith in the firm sofidity of his Government. No heart-placed the strong strong strong the strong strong strong the strong strong strong strong the strong strong strong strong strong strong the strong stro in the firm solidity of his Government. No hear-revolting crueity of bloody persecution stirred the public mind. No universal indication of offended national self-esteem prevailed. The faith of insured security encouraged the circulation of capital, and by that circulation, large masses of industrious poor

security encouraged the circulation of capital, and by that circulation, large masses of industrious poor found, if not contentment, at heast daily bread. The King was taken for a pudent man, and the private morality of his family cast a sort of halo around his house. The spirit of revolution was reduced to play the scanty part of secret associations. Not seconded by any movement of universal interest, the stirring spirit of radical innovation was restrained into scientific polemics, read by few, and understood by less. There was faith in the partiolic authority of certain men whose reputation was that of being liberal, and one part of the nation lived on from day to day, without any stirring passion, in entire passiveness, the other believed in gradual improvement and progress, because it had confidence in the watchful care of party leading men. The combat of parliamentary eloquence was considered to be a storm in a giass of water, and the highest aspiration of parties was to oust the ministry, and to get in. And yet an interdict of a public banquet blew assunder the whole compound, like mere void chasf.

Germany was transgul, because the honest pretensions or the ambition of her stateamen were highly satisfied by the opened lasts of parliamentary cloqueble. The public life of the nation had a field opened in legislative debates, a benefit not expoyed for centuries. The professors being transferred to the tribune, and the College to the Parliament, the nation was gratified by legislative improvements, and flattered by the ornatory of her renowaed men, who never failed to failer the national vanity. It believed itself to be really in full speed train of greatness, and natened contented and queet—like an intelligent audience to an interesting lecture—even in respect to the unity of great Germany.

The Custom Association (Zoliverein) became an

audience to an interesting lecture—even in respect to the unity of great Germany.

The Custom Association (Zoliverein) became an idea of satisfied national vanity and of cheerful hopes, science and art developed fast, speculative researches of political economy met an open field in social life, and men constitute of higher aims took the walking stick of the wanderer in their hands and sought a new home, despairing to find a field of action in their native land. Materialism was the ruling word, and the lofty spirit of freedom became withering between the blasting fingers of small interests. ing between the blasting fingers of small interests. And yet a prohibited banquet at Paris shook the very foundation of this artificial tranquility, and the princely thrones of Germany trembled before the hising spirit of freedom, though graping in darkness, because unconscious of its aim.

Italy, fair unfortunate Italy, looking into the mirror of its ancient glory, beamed with gloomy and

lecause unconscious of its aim.

Italy, fair unfortunate Italy, looking into the mirfor of its ancient glory, beamed with gloomy grief,
but the sky of the heavens was clear and blue above
as it ever was since creation's dawn, and it sung
like a bird in a cage placed upon a bough of a blooming orange tree. And then Pius IX., placing himself
at the head of Italian regeneration, became popular
as no man in Rome since Rienzi's time. Even in
1848 nen may have heard in surprise, on the coast
of the Adriatic, my name coupled in Evviva's with
the name of Pius IX.

The sarcasm of Madame de Staid, "that in Italy
men became women," was considered true, and
Carlo Alberto became the hero of Italian independance, because he fought against Auswia, and the
harred against Ausiria was a national inheritance
but the spirit of Italy was divided between Charles
Albert, Mazzini, and the Pope. Austria did not for
centuries, and Prussia never yet has experienced
what sort of thing a revolution is and the falling of
the vault of the sky would have been considered
less improbable than a popular revolution in Berlin
or Vierdia, where Metternich ruled in triumphant,
proud security.

The house of Austria was considered as a mighty

or Vierdas, where Metternich ruled in triumphant, proud security.

The house of Austria was considered as a mighty power on earth—respected, because thought necessary to Europe against the preponderence of Russia. No people under the dominion of this dynasty had a national army, and all were divided by the controversels of faire language rivalries, entertained by Materinich's statule Machiavelium. Tee nations divided none of them was conscious of his arength, but all were conscious of the united strength of a disciplined and large imperial army, the regiments of which never yet fought one against another, and never yet shook the prestige of the black and yellow flag by training it to pieces by its own hands. And yet I aris stirred, and I made a plain, unpretending speech in the Hungs ian Parliament, and the house of Austria was at the mercy of ine people of Vicana, and Melicens h was driven away, and his absolution replaced by a promise of constitutional life.

in Gallicia the odiousness connected with the des pottic Austrian rule was, by satanic craft, thrown upon those classes which represent the ancient Polish nationality; and the well-deserved hatred of

Polish nationality; and the well-deserved hatred of anistocratic oppression, though living only in tra-ditional remembrances, prevailed in the sentiments of the people, even over the hatred against Austria, though despote and a stranger, so much, that to triumin over the ill-advised, untimely revolution of 1846, Austria had nothing to do but to open the field to munder by granting a two-dollars reward for every fixed of a Polith leng proprietor.

And in Hungary, the people of every race was equally excluded from an political right—from any solid and my friends for internal improvements, for emancipation of the peasantry, for the people's restorative to its natural right for the people's restorative to its natural right in civin, political, social and religious respects, was gramped by the Government. But the oction of this crancing was trained upon the conservative party, and thus the national force was divided into a taxonistical elements.

Besides, the teca of pansavism and of national rivalities, raised by Hunsia, and fostered by Austria,

gave to the extrement of the public mind a diver-sion infinical to the development of common politi-cal freedom, and Hungary had no national army. Its regiments were filled with foreign elements, and scattered over foreign countries, while our own country was guarded with well-disciplined foreign

And what was far more than all this-Hangary. And what was far more than all this—Hangary, by long oppression, poisoned in its character, deprived of its amcent neroic symp—gormandized in its saloons—demolished in its cottages and huts—impressed with the unavoidable fatanty of Austria's sovereignty, and the knowledge of Austria's power, secluded from the attention of the world, which was scarcely aware of its existence—Hungary had no hope in its national future, because it had no constitutions of its strength and was highly monarchical in its inclinations, and generous in its allegiance to the King. No man dreamed of the possibility of a revolution there, and he who would have suggested it would only have gained the reputation of a maximan.

Such was the condition of Europe in the first part part of February, 1848. Never yet seemed the power

Such was the condition of Europe in the first part part of February, 1848. Never yet seemed the power of despots mere steady, more sure. And one month later every thone on the Continent trembled, except the Caris. The existence of dynasties depended upon the magnanimity of their people, and Europe

man one earth is aware that things cannot endure as they are. Formerly, millions believed that a peaceful development of Constitutional Monarchy was the only future reserved to Europe by destiny. Now, nobody more believes that Constitutional Monarchy can have set a future on the European Continent.

the only future reserved to Europe by destiny. Now, nobody more believes that Constitutional Monarchy can have yet a future on the European Continent.

Absolutistical reaction goes with all that arrogance which revolts every sentiment and makes furious the very baby in its mother's arms. The promise, the word, the oath of a king became equivalent to a le and to perjury. Fath in the morality of kings was plucked out, even to the last root, from the people's heart. The experiment of constitutional concessions proved dangerous to the absolutical tendency of the dynasties, because they became aware that the people of Europe is no imbedie child which takes the moon for cheese—that it cannot be lulled to sleep by mockery, but that it will have reality.

Thus, the kings on the greatest part of the Continent, throwing away the mask of liberal affectation, deceived every expectation, broke every oath, and embarked with a full gale upon the open bark of irrestrained despotism. They know that loved they cannot cow be, so they told the world openly that they will not have love, but money to keep large armies, with which to keep the world in servitude. On the other hand, the nations so assailed in their moral dignity and material welfare, raging at the idea of being degraded to the condition of a flock of sheep, kept only to be shorn—these nations equally detest the working of constitutional royalty, which proved so prejudicial to them.

Royalty has lost its prestige in France, Germany, Italy, Austria and Hungary. Both parties equally recognize that the time has come when the struggle of principles must be decided. Absolutism or republicanism—the Czar or the principles of America; there is no more negotiation, no more trace possible. The two antagonist principles meet upon the narrow bridge of a kufe-edge bridge breath, cast across the deep gulf, ready to swallow him who falls. There is no giving way—there is no turning round possible. That is known and feit by every one. And every sound man knows equally well that the temp

then no revolution would break out on the European continent. That is an unavoidable necessity which no power on earth can avert. Should even the United lithing set, and remain indifferent. In the United lithing set, and remain indifferent. In the United States, of course, would never do.) even that could not prevent a revolution in Europe. Hungary, Austria, Italy, Germany, would fight, be it against the combined power of the world. They would fight even win the certainty of death; because there is a condition in the lefe of rations, when oppression is more hated than death is feared. of rations, when oppression is more hated than death is feared.

No, gentlemen, the success of my mission here can insure the victory of freedom, can prevent terren's of martyr's plood, can shorten the carthquase of impending war, and bring nearer the restoration to some fear. But be sure, the certainty of the Eu-

to sold fear. But be sure, the certainty of the Europe as revolution is not in the slightest manner depending upon my good luck here, and your Governor's support, as also my failure here, would not
for a single week restore the outbreak of that hurricane, the scent of which is already perceived in the Well, the question rushes instinctively to the

well, the question rushes instinctively to the mind, "But has Hungary—have the other oppressed nations of Europe—a chance of success!" The revolution being unavoidable, even were there no chance of success, that question is in my opinion pretty indifferent in respect to what course this year great Republic may be pleased to adopt, because the greater the means and chances of absolutism were, the greater claims had the cause of humanity to your operative sympathy. A just cause sofficiently strong in itself, requires no support. We may well dispense from feeling interested in the struggle of a man, of whom we have no doubt that he is by his own means sure of victory. To want sympathy and support may just cause, is precisely a claim to more sympathy and support here such as your glorious Republic in its public capacity, and your generous citizens in their private capacity, and your generous citizens in their private capacity, and your own interest—(and to be sure it never came to my mind to desire more)—should we, meeting with no support here, be crushed again, and absolution consolidate its powers upon the ruins of murcered nations, I indeed, gentlemen, cannot forbear to believe, that it would become a historical reproach of conscience lying like an incubus upon the breast of the people of the United States, from generation to generaten. I mean that idea, that had your out withned that support which you were able to afford in time consistently with your own interest, Hungary perhaps would be a free, flourishing country, instead of being blotted out from the earth, and Europe was perhaps free, and the absolutistical tyranny of the despots were swept from the earth, and then would shed a tear of compassion upon our sadiate, and mourn over the grave of nations. You would do so, I know because I know your generous hearts.

But, believe me, gentlemen, the tear of compas-

would do so, I know, because I know your generous hearts.

But, believe me, gentlemen, the tear of compassion could ret init to partake somewhat of a bitter self-reproach. Forgive me, gentlemen, the word was perhaps too botd, but it is true. It is the more true, because the victory of absolutism could not fail to be felt, even here in your mighty and blessed home. You would first resent it in your commercial intercourse, and ere long you would become inevitably entangled, because all the power in Europe, concentrated in absolutism and obeying the orders of the Czar, would not look indifferently upon the development of your power, that personification of Remblican princip es in America.

Fut I am not afraid to enswer the question as to what are our means and chances of success, though, of course, princence commands me to be eiscreet on that subject. I am not willing to limitate those who spoke so much about 1852 in France, that they were anticipated in 1851. There is no fowling by beating the bush. Sill, some considerations I may suggest.

The prestige of Austria's power is broken. It is known that the power of the Austrian dynasty, though discrolined, well provided, and supported by deluded racus, roused to the fury of extermination against us—it is known that all this satanically, well combined power could not withstand the power of llungary, though we were surprised and unprepared, and ned may and no arms, no communication, no moteey, no friends, and were secluded and forsaken by the wrole world. It is moreover proved that Austria could not conquer us when we were unprepared, who can believe that we do not match her row we are prepared. Yes, we are prepared, because resolved not to endure cowardly, our national annihilation, we have learned by experience what is required for our success.

In former times Hungary was the strength of Austria. Now, Austria is week because it possesses the required the croblem of the ermy's unity. Yellow flag—the emblem of the ermy's unity. Yellow flag—the emblem of the ermy's un